

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

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AT TWO DOLLARS A YEAR. If Paid in Advance.

SALISBURY, NORTH CAROLINA, MAY 23, 1835.

Or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, After the expiration of 3 months.



SONG.

SONG.

Give me old music—let me hear
The strains of days gone by;
Nor stay thy voice in kindly fear,
If to their tones my falling tear
Should make a mute reply.
The songs that fulled me on the breast
To sleen away the noon.

To sleep away the noon, Sing on—sing on!—I love them best; There's witchery in the notes impressed Of each familiar tune.

Give me old wine-its choicest store, Drawn from the shady bin; Our vineyards will produce no more Such rare strong juice they gave of yore, As sparkling lies within.

As sparking hes within.
This was my grandsire's chief delight,
When the day's chase was o'er;
Fill high!—Fill high!—its treasures bright
Should sparkle on our board to night,
Though we should drink no more. Give me old Friends-the tried, the true,

Who launched their barks with me, And all my joys and sorrows knew, As chance's gales the pilgrims blew Across a troubled sea. Across a troubled sea.

Their memories are the same as mine;
Their love with life shall last;
Bring one, bring all, their smiles shall shine

Upon our old good song and wine, Like sunbeams from the past.

SELECT MISCELLANY.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer. THE COMET OF 1835.

The following new observations upon the Comet

tronomy, is unquestionably that called the Comet of by venturing too near our earth, as arrested in its Halley, which a sappears at intervals of 72 or 76 speed, thrown out of its proper orbit, and assumed years. The first appearance of this comet were the rank of a satellite to our planet. There is, marked by some extraordinary circumstances; however, another fact against this hypothesis, too since those periods, it has successively lost its attarming characteristics; its size has diminished comet, which actually "got entangled," to use the phrase the astronomers have applied to it, "among last appearance, it had nothing in its appearance the astronomers have applied to it, "among last appearance, it had nothing in its appearance the satellites of Jupiter," and was by that means to distinguish it from an ordinary comet. The delayed about thirty days in its passage through its comet of Halley has been, for a long time, the only perihelion. Now if a comet thus retarded by the one of which the periodical returns were known, attraction of so large a planet as Jupiter, and thus Our planetary system has received the addition, "entangled" among his satellites, escaped after a within a few years, of two new comets of the same slight delay and performed its revolution, we are species; but although they offer to the astronomer and geometrician some subjects of interesting research, the short duration of their period, the circumscribed space within which they are, so to speak, enclosed; the slight perturbations which they system. We shall not undertake to speak so positive the short duration of their period, the circumscribed space within which they are, so to speak, enclosed; the slight perturbations which they undergo, and which change but in a very trilling degree, the elements of the orbits, make them in as we call them, particularly those whose light has thing more or less to us than new planets. They do not, like the other comets, sweep beyond the known limits of our planetary system; they do not, after a near approach to the sun, retire to distances so to confound the imagination: in a word, they do not possess those characteristics of grand-cur and regularity which attract us, in spite of ourselves, to every thing which appears to overleap where we know not:

the ordinary course of nature. "It is about the middle of November, 1835, that, according to every appearance, the passage of the comet through the point of its orbit nearest to the sun will take place. However, notwith-standing the certainty of the methods we have employed in our calculation, justifies the hope that the ployed in our calculation, justifies the hope that the ployed in our calculation is said attendants on civilization of the comet through the point of its orbit nearest to the comet through the point of its orbit nearest to a nower to the sun will take place. However, notwith-standing the certainty of the methods we have employed in our calculation, justifies the hope that the ployed in our calculation, justifies the hope that the ployed in our calculation is such as a standard of the point of a nower than a few that the point of the po of the comet through the point of its orbit nearest ployed in our calculation, justifies the hope that the old a beautiful girl. But alas: this new Eden, like period of this passage cannot differ more than a few all other cities, has a sties said attendants on civilization of this passage cannot differ more than a few all other cities, has a sties and attendants on civilization of the period of this passage cannot differ more than a few all other cities, has a sties and attendants on civilization. days, at the most, from that we have assigned to tion-a prison and a sub-prefect-a literary society it, nothing positive in that respect can yet be af- and a lunatic hospital-yes, a hospital for lunatics! firmed; in fact, the great number of quantities Ascend the Loire by the left bank, and when you which are necessarily neglected in this calculation have arrived at the outskirts of the city, clamber -the corrections of which the planetary masses by a steep path-you will soon arrive at the top of may still be susceptible-especially that of Ura a pebbly hill, on the flanks of which are placed nus, which is but very imperfectly known—the small cabins, furnished with great bars of v resistance of a very rare medium which exercised It is there, while you are occupied with admiring, an evident influence on the movement of the comet with all the powers of your soul, the beautiful counof 1819, and of which the effect must be to dimi- try which stretches from Tour to Angers, the green nish the greater axis of the orbits of comets, and and fertile fields, the rapid and majestic current of consequence, the period of their revolution-all which crosses and bathes the brilliant landscape, these circumstances may so concur as to disappoint suddenly the cries of rage, and the laughter of stoour predictions: and to retard or advance the lidity will burst forth behind you, and call you to happiness time fixed for the return of the comet to its perihe-

rope, from the end of August, or the beginning of an accumulation of misery. September, that is to say, about two months before favorable for making it appear with its greatest zenith of Paris on the It will put the the naked vision-and will appear like a star of the first magnitude, though with a light a little more dim than that of the planets, and surrounded Toward the end of November, the comet will disappear, become invisible in the rays of the visible for some days; but as its distance from the with the excitement of a city. sun will rapidly augment, it will soon be at such a point that we can no longer follow its track.

aspectu,) and of a gigantic magnitude (horrendæ magnitudinis) which filled the world with consternation in the dark ages."

Thus, it appears, by this learned astronomer, instead of having a baleful comet with a tail reaching from pole to pole, that should eclipse the light of the moon, and quench all the stars,

> --- "And from its horrid hair, Shake pestilence and war!"

and all the dire train of earthquakes, hurricanes volcanoes, &c., which Lieut. Morrison has promised by way of interludes, this terrible comet of 1835 is to be as modest and well behaved a comet as has ever yet visited us. We are sorely disappointed at this result of our philosopher, as we have no doubt not a few of our readers will be.—
But, then, on the other hand, M. Pontecoulant gives

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But, then, on the other hand, M. Pontecoulant gives us, in the sequel of his observations, considerable encouragement to expect, though not at a very early day, a downright rencontre between our planet and wards the miserable lunatic, who drove her back y day, a downright rencontre between our planet and one unlucky comet. Now—take our words for t, and we do not speak without full consideration t, and we do not speak without full consideration. "It is my babe," cried Mary—"it is she indeed it, and we do not speak without full consideration authority of no less than LA PLACE himself, as well as M. Arago, and M. Pontecoulant, when we treat the idea as a ridiculous one. But let us ask, for a moment, what brobability there is that any comet can come nearer such a catastrophe with regard to the earth, than that comet did with regard to the sun, which approached so near, that if it had kept on but on single half hour longer at the rate it was travelling, it would have fallen into the body of that luminary? And yet when it had approached so near, the comet was either repelled by the similar electric state of the sun, or its further of Halley, the return of which is announced for the course resisted by the density of the medium month of November next, are extracted from a little which surrounded that body even at that distance, work, recently published, on that subject, by M. and its direction consequently changed. But whatone of the most eminent French as ever may have been the cause, the fact seems to tronomers of the day. It will be seen by them, prove that all our speculations about such encounters how far the anticipations of the lovers of the mar-vellous are likely to be gratified. M. Pontecoulant can take place in our system by the advent of a says:

"Of all the Conets at present known, the most remarkable for its importance in the history of as our moon was once a body of that description, and our moon was once a body of that description, and the contract of th

effect, as to nearly all physical phenomenon, no not yet had time to reach our globe in the since its

From the United States Gazette.

We find the subjoined story in a French paper, which we translate for the benefit of all who may feel an interest in such matters. We have somewhere met with a similar anecdote, but when or

THE TWO MOTHERS.

Seumur is a most delicious place, with its little red and white houses, scated at the foot of a flower contemplate the spectacle which you have come to seek. Then you will renounce with pain the The comet, according to the plan of its route happiness of the contemplation; but you will re-

Look at that young man who is walking almost it reaches its perihelion. Its position will be very naked—the young man whose limbs are blackened by exposure to the sun, and whose feet are torn by rough pebbles in his pathway. He had taken holy third of October; it may then be distinguished by orders—he was surprised by love—he went crazy -now he is stripped of his orders and his love-

poor victim.

I arrived, at the same moment with this lady, one corner. opposite a girl who had been led out of her cell in-Such will be the physical appearance of the co- to the court, and was fastened to the wall by an make Edward banish Growler from the room; but met of 1759, at its approaching return, if neverthe- iron chain. Her large blue eye had so much a present of a new office-dog from a friend comaccomplishing, has not materially diminished the long auburn hair fell with so much grace over her became accustomed to my look and Growler's premass of matter which composes it—as has been naked shoulders, that I looked at her with inex-sence. mass of matter which compass it —as been made and maked should be the matter which communicated with the pressible pain. She appeared to have been weeping sed. I affirmed, that of all created things dogs were pressible pain. She appeared to have been weeping sed. I affirmed, that of all created things dogs were pressible pain. She appeared to have been weeping sed. I affirmed, that of all created things dogs were pressible pain. She appeared to have been weeping sed. I affirmed, that of all created things dogs were pressible pain. She appeared to have been weeping sed. I affirmed, that of all created things dogs were pressible pain. She appeared to have been weeping sed. I affirmed, that of all created things dogs were pressible pain. She appeared to have been weeping sed. I affirmed, that of all created things dogs were pressible pain. She appeared to have been weeping sed. I affirmed, that of all created things dogs were pressible pain. She appeared to have been weeping sed. I affirmed, that of all created things dogs were pressible pain. She appeared to have been weeping sed. I affirmed, that of all created things dogs were pressible pain. She appeared to have been weeping sed. I affirmed, that of all created things dogs were pressible pain. She appeared to have been weeping sed. I affirmed, that of all created things dogs were pressible pain. The first pressible pain are pressible pain after the part of the

rigorously? She answered me, lowering her eyes and blushing, "it is Mary, a poor girl from the city, who has loved too deeply. The fiend who tempted, abandoned her, and after two years, the child of her shame died. This last loss deprived her of reason, she was brought to this institution, and in consequence of sudden dangerous excesses of derange-ment, she is chained."

The good sister bowed, as if ashamed of refer-

I stood lost in reflection upon the mutation of human affairs, as I gazed at the unfortunate being before me; when, suddenly, I saw her spring the whole length of her chain, seize the little child

ness of an arrow to her stone bench.

The mother screamed frantically, and sprung to-

whenever that happens, the comet—be it the comet of Halley, or that of Encke, or any other of the tribe—gets the worst of it that day! But, to speak seriously, we know that we encounter the seize his child by force, but the lay sister prevent-

"It is not your daughter," said she kindly to

Mary; "she does not resemble you in the least."
"Not my daughter!—good heavens, look—look, sister Martha—look at her mouth, her eyes—it is the very likeness of her father. She has come down from heaven. How pretty-how very pretty—she is my dear sweet daughter;"—and she pressed the child to her bosom, and rocked it like a nurse to still its cries.

It was, however, heart-rending to see the poor mother, who watched with anxiety every move-ment of the lunatic, and wept or smiled as Mary advanced towards, or retired from, sister Martha. "Lend your daughter to me a moment, Mary

that I may see her," says the good sister.
"Lend her to you! O no, indeed—the first time the priests told me also that I should lend her for a little while to God, who desired such angels and she was gone six months. I will not lend her again—no, no, I would rather kill her and keep her body;"—and she held up the child as if she would dash its head against the wall.

The mother, pale and inanimate, fell helpless upit harm-Mary gave no heed to her; she was holding the infant, with her eyes bent intently upon its

The father, half distracted, had gone to seek the director of the institution.

would have been difficult then, to say which was the really crazy one-the mother, who lay trembling in my arms, and calling aloud for her child, or Mary, who, with wild laughter, was pre-senting to the child her shrivelled breasts.

I was resolved not no employ force, but to allow Mary to retire into her cell, and when she was eep to take away the child.

Once in her cell, Mary laid the child at the foot

of the bed, pressed down the mattress, and disposed the clothes into the form of a cradle-while the real mother, with her face pressed against the gratings of the cell, watched in the twilight of the place, with haggard and streaming eyes, every mo-

tion of the lunatic.

Mary carefully disposed the child in its new made bed, hushed it, and sung little nursery songs, with a wild and fitful voice, and then fell fast asleep beside the infant.

The nurse immediately entered the cell, on tiptoe, snatched up the child, and restored it to its mother's arms, who screamed with joy, and fled away with her precious burthen. The cry of the mo-ther awakened Mary—she felt beside her in vam for

->> From the Recollections of a Housekeeper A STRUGGLE FOR POWER. He reprimands, by glancing with his eye— And she inflicts her soft reproach—a sigh. That's all—and that's enough for man and wife; Did you expect an Iliad of strife?

Why need invective to make error smart, n looks and signs as deeply touch the heart ?"

I must not omit to introduce at this period a department of my establishment which, though humble in itself, wrought important effects on my after

I carried with me from my mother's house a cat which was so beautiful that I named her Fairy, in honour of the damsel who was changed to Grimalwhich we present, will be visible throughout Eu- nounce it, because it cannot be enjoyed beside such kin in the old romance. If I had a prejudice, it prevented, by an accidental delay, from returning was in favor of cats and against dogs; this was unfortunate, for soon after the marriage I was intro duced to a mastiff of Edward's nearly as large as for I had never been so far and so long from my inmyself. I had often heard him speak of this dog, and praise the faithfulness with which he guarded the office. I was too busy in other interests to my furs, who soon fell asleep, singing his own litthink much of Growler for some time. I only ob- the hullaby. As we entered the Square we perceivserved, that on his occasional visits (for the office ed that the neighboring houses were closed for the As I was wandering one day, in the midst of all was his head-quarters,) Fairy's back rose indigwith a pale nebulosity, which will impair its bright- this wreck of humanity, behind me was walking a nantly, and I felt mine disposed to mount too. At cy through the crevices of our parlour-shutters. young lady, accompanied by her husband, leading length, Growler finding the house so comfortable, by the hand a pretty little girl, their child. She came home at night with his master, and daringly sun, from which it will not emerge until about the came, without doubt, like myself, to seek for strong laid his unwieldly form on the centre of the hearthend of December. It may then perhaps be again and new emotions. We become strangely jaded rug, while Fairy, routed from her luxurious station, stood upon her dignity, hissing and sputtering in

When he grew indifferent, my ire was rou-

was to be indulged in tracking the Wilton carpet that we might reach it, we heard a stifled how),—and painted floors, we had better live in a wigwam.

At length I became quite nervous about him. It seemed to me that he haunted me like a ghost. I was even jealous of Edward's caresses to him, and looked and spoke as no good wife should look or speak to her hasband.

It is from permitting such trifles to gain the as-cendancy over the mind that most connubial discord proceeds. We dwell on some little peculiarity in manner or taste, opposed to our own, and jar the rich harp of domestic happiness until, one by one, every string is broken. I might have gone on in this foolish ingenuity in unhappiness, and perhaps, have been among those whose matrimonial bands are chains, not garlands, had I not, when reading recollect nothing." one Sabbath morning the fifth chapter of Ephesians, been struck with a sudden sense of my duty, as I met the words "and the wife see that she re verence her husband."

Oh, young and lovely bride, watch well the first noments when your will conflicts with his to whom and Growler, our good Growler, with a whimper God and society have given the control. Reverence his wishes, even when you do not his opinions.
Opportunities enough will arise for the expression of your independence, to which he will gladly ac-cede, without a contest for trifles. The beautiful independence that soars over and conquers an irritable temper is higher that any other. So surely as you believe faults of temper are beneath prayer and self-examination, you are on dangerous ground; a fountain will spring up on your household hearth of bitter and troubled waters.

When this conviction came over me, I threw myself on my knees, and prayed to God for a gentle, submissive temper. After long and earnest in-quiry into my own heart, I left my chamber calm and happy. Edward was reading, and Growler stood beside him. I approached them softly, and patting the dogs head, said, "So, Growler, helping your master to read?" Edward looked at me inquiringly. I am sure my whole expression of face was changed; he drew me to him in silence, and gave me a token of regard he never bestowed on Growler. From that moment, though I might wince :

on her kness, and with bitter sobs supplicated the little at his inroads on my neat housekeeping, I ne lunatic to give her back her child, and not to do ver gave the dog an angry word, and I taught Failittle at his inroads on my neat housekeeping, I nery to regard him as one of the lords of creation. Growler's intelligence was remarkable, although t did not equal that of Sir Walter Scott's bull-dog

terrior, Camp, who could perceive the meaning of words, and who understood an allusion to an offence he had committed against the baker, for which he had been punished. In whatever voice and tone it was mentioned, he would get up and retire into the darkest part of the room with an air of distress .-But, if you said "The baker was not hurt after all," Camp came forth from his hiding-place, capered. barked, and rejoiced. Growler, however, had many of those properties of observation which raise the canine race so high in the affections of man.

When Edward made his forenoon sortie from the office to look at his sleeping boy, Growler always accompanied him, and rested his fore-paws on the head of the cradle. As the babe grew older, he loved to try experiments upon the dog's sagacity and the child's courage.

ler drew him carefully about the room with a string between his teeth; as the boy advanced in strength, he was seated on the dog's back with a whip in his hand. When my attachment to Growler increased, new experiments were made, particularly after the birth of Martha. She was an exquisite little infant, and it seemed to us that the dog was more mother ever carried a child more skilfully. Of course all these associations attached him to the infant, and after a while he deserted the rug, where Fairy again established herself, and laid himself lown to sleep by the infant's cradle.

There is nothing more picturesque than the image of an infant and a large dog. Every one has some mismanagement in tilling the ground. felt it. The little plump hand looks smaller and claimed the first fruits of every thing—the fru whiter in his rough hair, and the round dimpled the held and of the garden—and he

tation in leaving Martha to Polly's care. We were with horses until ten o'clock. The ride over the neck, although fant. The wind was sharp and frosty, but my at-tention was beguiled by sheltering Frederick with night, and no light visible, but a universal brillian-Our hearts misgave us. I uttered an involuntary cry, and Edward said, that "a common fire light could not produce such an effect." He urged his norse-we reached the house-I sprang from the time, and we waited for Mr. Pierson to come in sleigh to the door. It was fastened. We knocked sleigh to the door. It was fastened. We knocked with violence. There was no answer. We looked ries, a small butter or tea plate full. Catharine had

as described on its first appearance (horribilis | I asked the lay sister, who acted as a guide to Growler ate us out of house and home—and if he window was open, and as Edward threw down logs aspectu.) and of a gigantic magnitude (horrendæ me, what had befallen the girl, that she was treated so was to be indulged in tracking the Wilton carpet that we might reach it, we heard a stiffed how home. Edward sometimes gently excused his dog, some- to the window. Oh, heavens! what were our emomes defended him, and always turned him out of tions, as we saw Growler, with his fore-paws stationdoors. The animal, knowing he had an enemy in the cabinet, would sneak in with a coward look, his night-dress between his teeth, ready to spring at tail between his legs, but invariably succeeded in ensconcing himself on Fairy's rightful domain. so carefully that she thought it but one of his accustomed gambols! With a little effort Edward reached the child, and Growler, springing to the ground, fawned and grovelled at our feet.

Edward alarmed the neighborhood and entered the window. Poor Polly had fainted in the entry from the close atmosphere and excess of terror.— She could give no account of the origin of the fire, unless she had dropped a spark on the window-curtain. The moment a blaze appeared she endeavor-ed to extinguish it; "but," said she, "the flames ran like wild-fire; and when I found I could do nothing

With prodigious efforts the house was saved, though with a great loss of furniture. But what were pecuniary losses that night to us? We were sheltered by a hospitable neighbor, our little cherub was clapsed in our arms, amid smiles and tears;ing dream, lay steeping at our feet.

From the New York Advertiser.

From the New Fork Advertiser.

We take, from the Report of the trial of Matthias, as published in the Courier and Enquirer, the following testimony of one of his deluded victims. It could scarcely have been believed, that in this age of the world, such fanatacism as is here exhibited, should have operations the mond of a victimus, well educated, any sented upon the mind of a virtuous, well educated, and sensible woman.

TRIAL OF MATTHIAS.

Mrs. Ann Folger .- I am the wife of Benjamin H. Folger. In July, and August, of last summer I lived in New York and Sing Sing. I arrived at the latter place on the Saturday previous to Mr. Pierson's sickness; he was taken ill on Tuesday: Matthias, Mr. Pierson, Isabella, the black servant, Mr. Folger, Catharine Galaway, Lewis Bassil, the coachman, a hired Dutchman, who could not speak English, Miss Pierson, two sons of Matthias, James and John, a daughter of Mrs. Galaway, two children of my own, the eldest 11 years of age, the youngest 6, and myself, were all there at that time. first heard of him and received his doctrines through Mr. Pierson, who was a confirmed believer in them as ever was. I also became a believer in his doctrines, and became established and confirmed in them. My husband, also, became a believer in them, but was more disposed to doubt than Mr. Pierson or myself. And, so far as I could judge, Catharine Galaway believed in them and acted as a believer. Towards his believers, he stood in the doctrinal relation of a father—he was our father. We considered him as God the Father, possessing the Holy Ghost, and the power of bestowing it on others, the power also, of executing wrath on whom he would. We regarded him as the last trumpet, answering to all the angels of wrath spoken of in the Revelations; that is the executing angels. We indeed thought he did cast evil spirits out of us.-We were to obey all his commands, and we showed our obedience to him in all things. We looked to him for directions how to act, and he would tell us the Spirit would direct us, which we considered he had a right to command. He had the command of all things in the house. I would sometimes go to him to direct us, and he sometimes had occasion to reprimand us, and tell us we had not his spirit, but a spirit which did not please him, which he would cast out. He would sometimes be very violent in his manner, of which we had a small specimen yesterday in court. His anger would last a long time, and become very tedious, and he would curse us awfully, and threaten us, until we considered our-No he lived, and he always called it "my house." Q. Do you know of any difficulty between him

and Mr. Pierson, shortly before his death? sir, the ill will commenced when Matthias went away from Sing Sing to New York. Shortly be-fore Mr. Pierson's death I heard them conversing, and know that he censured him for some things claimed the first fruits of every thing-the fruits of cheek rests on his shaggy coat like a flower on a them until he came back, if he went from home.-He claimed the first of every thing on the table-Edward and I and Frederick rode one afternoon the chickens and every thing. There was a coach to Roxbury to take tea with a friend. Our woman and span of horses exclusively his. I remember in the kitchen wished to pass the night with a sick person, after the evening lecture, and I felt no hesimorning, about Mr. Pierson and Matthias going out

They let their horses drink at the brook; and Mr. Pierson's horse wanted to lie down, and did so; it was fine sleighing, appeared uncommonly long, but Mr. Pierson escaped, from a dry piece of land which was in the middle of the brook. son died between 1 and 2 o'clock on Wednesday morning, the 6th of August. On Monday afternoon, one week before his death, Matthias went into the fields with his youngest son to pick blackberries, and brought some home, which were prepared for supper by Isabella. He took supper that night by candle-light. Matthias was there about an hour previous. Mr. Pierson, Matthias, myself, and Catharine, were at supper together. The reason why supper was so late, was because it was having

For a long period, a single look from me would through a small aperture, and both screamed in a some also; but I eat only two berries. Matthias eat none. He had been preaching at the table some In vain Edward attempted to wrench the bolt or time, and I said-"Father, you have eaten no less, the evaporation during the revolution it is just sweetness, her pale face so many charms, and her pletely established him at home, and my husband burst the door, that horrible light still gleaming on blackberries," and I then discovered there was no We flew to the side-door, and I then recollect- plate before him, although one was a little on one ed that a window was usually left open in that side. I said-"Father, you have no plate," and

Monday, I

again, when I mid I would do

to bring in some water, where to be to bring in some water, where to be to bring in some water, where to be to bring in some water, where the bowl is mouth, while he gave Pierson the water—he had be to the did all day with his mouth open. As Matthian are water to be picker was held a good distance from his mouth; Pierson was lying down on the bed on the floor—Matthias stood up pouring the water down his throat. I walked away from the sound of the noise—the family retired, and Pierson it to exact, and pier some it to be it does not be pier on exact, and pier some it to be it does not be pier on exact, and pier some it to be pier on exact, and pier some it to be it does not be pie

POLITICAL

From the New York Courier and Enquir NEW POSTMASTER-GENERAL. We do not feet disposed to deal in opithet to make of the individual new appointed to

We invite the attention or the covering extracts:

Of objections to the principles of Anti-Slavery Societies; and of objections to their measures.

It will be necessary, however, in the first place to state, concisely, what are the fundamental principles of these Societies. And

1. They maintain, that Slavery, which consists in he circumstances, altogether sinful; that it is a heinous and aggravated crime, for which there is,

. Hence They maintain, that the masterware solemnly instantly to emancipate their slaves; to afford ion of law; and to treat them, not as mer-

bound instantly to emancipate their slaves; to afford protection of law; and to treat them, not as merchandise, but as men.

3. They maintain, that the people of color have a right to a home in this country; that such of them as possess the qualifications which are demanded of others, ought to be admitted forthwith to the enjoyment of the same privileges, and the exercise of the same prerogatives as others; that the paths of preference, of wealth, and of intelligence, allowed the same prevents as others; that the paths of preference, of wealth, and of intelligence, allowed the same prevents as others; that the paths of preference, of wealth, and of intelligence, allowed the opened as widely to them as to persons of a white complexion; and that to make the color of their skips a protext for excluding them from these privileges, is a violation of the laws of love.

Look in yender field! See that human being, on whose countenance is depicted sullonness and despair. He has dropped the implement of labor by his side, and stands in idle indifference. Now see the lash flourishing over his head and falling upon

at length comes its strokes, and again the implement of labor falls to the ground? Need I tell you, that

It is said, they are exciting the Free St subject which does not concern them. And is it true, that the People of the Free States have no true, that the People of the Free States have no concern with slavery? Suppose the slaves should universally rebel against their masters, and seek revenge for the wrongs which they have suffered; would the South be willing, then, that we should have nothing to do with the matter? Do we flatter ourselves that such a crisis will never come? that the slaves will always remain peaceable, and submit to their fate? Let us not delude ourselves with such a hone. Unless they are reliented. that the slaves will always submit to their fate? Let us not delude ourselves with such a hope. Unless they are voluntarily emancipated, the day of retribution will come! In all the anguish of hope deferred, they will make such an effort to secure their rights as will baffle the skill of their oppressors, and fill the land with mourning and wee! And where would the South look for succor in such a crisis, but to the people would also sot point to the

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the causing and the corruption of a notes minthed with the companion of the control of the contr

Hero and Amos in session. Room hung with likenesses of the Hero, and with Proclamation and Protest on satin, and in gilt frames.

es of the Hero, and with Proclamation and Protest on satin, and in gilt frames.

Hero.—Well, Amos, I've at last got you where you ought to be, my boy. No more Kitchen Cabinet, eh? In the Cabinet Proper.

Amos.—May it please your Majesty, I have no claim to this distinguished honor, except a due sense of your immortal glory, and a devotion without bounds to your illustrious person!

Hero.—I know that, Amos, I know that. But don't say that you have no qualification. You have the best qualification, Amos—the best! It is my will and pleasure, Amos, that you should be a member of the Cabinet. Bring me the man who can show a better claim or qualification. It is my will and pleasure. Gainsay that, who dares!

Amos.—Illustrious man! To have served under you is indeed sufficient glory for my aspirations—but to have received your confidence and kindness is more than I could once have dared aspire to!—Conqueror of Napoleon's conquerors! Illustrious and immortal Hero of New Orleans? Among the brave the bravest—History will record you as the wisest among the wise.

Hero.—I've no doubt of it, Amos, I've no doubt of it. History, Amos, you have often told me, is the misser of texts. I believe it. You and Blair

of it. History, Amos, you have often told me, is the mirror of trath. I believe it. You and Blair shall write my History. But it's time for my Secretaries. What the devil has become of my Secretaries.

do, and as soon as they leave off thinking as I want to have them, then they have permission to retire.

Amos.—True, may it please your Mjesty—but—

Hero.—But, me no buts, Amos, but me no buts. I tell you they all think as I do. Besides, Amos, they all appreciate you—they all understand you.

all appreciate you—they all understand you.

Amos.—That is precisely what troubles me, may it please your Majesty. Now as for Dickerson—it's all well enough. He's a single man, and single men need not be so particular about their associates. Besides, may it please your Majesty, we understand each other about Dickerson.

Hero—(finger on his nose.) Understand him! To be sure we do. Say nothing, Amos, but Dickerson is a bit soft. Don't you think so? Not much brains, eh?

Amos.—Why, between ourselves, since your Majesty has been pleased to say so, I don't know but

brains, eh?

Amos.—Why, between ourselves, since your Majesty has been pleased to say so, I don't know but that your Majesty is mose than half right. But—Hero.—Why, it is'nt Woodbury you're afraid of? Woodbury would not dare to say his soul is his own, without my permission. Woodbury would be very glad to have you in, Amos. You're one of his own kidney. Why do you know, Amos, that Woodbury yentertains as high an opinion of my miraculous military powers as you do? It's a fact, upon my word! I do love New Hampshire, Amos! It has given birth to such men. There's Hill, what a jewel of a follow! No more principle, Amos—why he'd do any thing to serve me. See that he is well paid, Amos. He's a good horse, but you must keep his crib full.

Amos.—I know, please your Majesty, Mr. Woodbury ento. asin the most exalted—

Hero.—Why, amos, I'm sure of it. It is not four and twenty hours since he told me that he really thought there was no battle of the Procent century to be compared with the battle of New Orleans—and that a man who could display such signs of terrific and tremendous courage as I shew upon that oventfal day, would live in history, poetry, painting, and sculpture—when Nesper, and Orion, and Autorem, and all the other great Generals of the middle ages would be loat in oblivion. Benton told me

did ages would be loat in oblivion. Benton told me

neral promotion in the Kitchen Cabinet. You shall be Secretary of State—Reuben Whitney of Canada memory, the rogue—shall be Postmaster—and Lewis shall take Cass's place. Blair shall be Secretary of the Navy—and I'll blow all the present Cabinet to the Devil. Come along Amos.

(Excunt.)

From the Arkansas Advocate.

THE TERRITORY OF ARKANSAS. We are gratified in observing the rapid advance-ment and growing importance of this Territory. Lands are increasing in value, and a tide of emi-gration is pouring in upon us, bidding fair to entitle us soon to the rank of a State. The unfavourable us soon to the rank of a State. The unfavourable impressions which our brothren of the States have entertained, concerning the country and its inhabitants, are rapidly wearing away; and the great resources of the Territory are becoming known. It is certain that there is not a State or Territory in our whole land which can compete with Arkansas, in the extent and value of its mineral productions. Zinc is abundant in many parts of it—Cobalt is found at the Hot Springs—and there is no doubt that Gold is to be found in the mountaineous regions of the Territory. Tin will probably become the most valuable mineral export—of which there is a mine on the Cossitot. It is a metal which is found in but few places, and will be much more valuable

in but few places, and will be much more valuable than a mine of gold or silver.

We were highly gratified, a short time since, during a hasty trip to the Hot Springs sixty miles to the South of this place. The road to that place is well settled, and the country much more improved than we had imagined. The Hot Springs will hereafter be the most valuable watering place in the United States, and the great place of fashionable resort for the South and West. The place which bears that pages is a supressiral less before the south and the states. whose countenance is depicted sulfenness and despair. He has dropped the implement of labor by his side, and stands in idde indifference. Now see the lash flourishing over his head and falling upon his maked body, while he bleeds afresh at every stroke! He begins to work, but every motion betray an agitated and despairing mind. The whip and springs, close to a clear running branch of con-and pleasant water. The water of the Hot Springs is hot enough to boil an egg; and whether hot, or when cooled, it is pleasant to the taste, resembling to denouits a sediment, composed prowhen cooled, it is pleasant to the taste, resembling lime water. It deposits a sediment, composed probably in part, of lime, which soon hardens into a kind of rock, resembling scories, spungy and light. In all chronick diseases and bilious attacks, these waters are of great use. Bath houses and sweat houses are already built, and experience is daily showing the value of these waters. Fifteen miles this side of the spring, in what is called the Magnet Cove, are a number of fine sulphur and chaly beate springs, which are found to be very efficacious.

The only cause which prevents the improvement

The only cause which prevents the improvement of the Hot Springs, is the fact, that the place and country thereabouts has not been surveyed, owning



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vate accounts, that the Celebration at Charlotte, on the 20th instant, was altogether such as to do honor to the memorable event which called it forth. The assemblage was very large—from all parts of this State, and many from the adjoining States. The Governor, Senator Mangum, and some other distinguished individuals who were present, addressed the company in a very large event manner. The number that sat dwar als who were present, addressed the company in a very large elegenent manner. The number that sat dwar als who were present, addressed the company in a very large elegenent manner. The number that sat dwar also are elegenent manner. 20th instant, was altogether such as to do honor to the able and eloquent manner. The number that sat down to Dinner, we learn, was about six hundred. We hope to be able to give the proceedings entire in our next.

The Markets .- We have omitted our Table of Prices Current this week, as there has been but little va-riation in them. At Fayetteville, Camden, and Columbia Cotton brings from 17 to 184 cents; but little in the market. Corn, at Columbia, is selling for \$1 184.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE,

In this Town, at the bouse of Maxwell Chambers, on the evening of the 20th instant, Miss PANTHEA J. DAVIESS, of the neighborhood of Harrodsburg, Ken-tucky, in the 20th year of her age.

WESTERN CAROLINIAN OFFICE,
Salisbury, May 19, 1835.

WE are prepared to excente every kind of Printing
in a very superior style, and our charges will be
as reasonable as any. (C) Orders from a distance will
always meet the most prompt attention.

Buren

1st. Because he has always been hostile to the principles of the great Republican party; the first noted political act of his life, was in hostility to the Republican party. During the late war, when the ENEMY was spreading dessolation along our whole coast—when our Northern frontier was over run, and many of our Towns sacked, and destroyed with fire—when the brutal savage was turned loose on our Southern and Western frontiers, to scalp and murder our defenceless we

have the effrontery to call him the candidate of the Republican party!

2nd. Because, he is hostile to the peculiar interests of the Southern States. In 1620, when a most daring and unconstitutional attempt was made in Congress on the subject of the Missouri question, to interfere with the Constitutional rights of the Southern people, he was found an active and zealous supporter of the nefarious scheme. His subsequent vote, in the New York Convention, to place free negroes, as regards the right of suffrage, on an equal footing with White men, is another evidence of what his principles are on this subject, so important to the people of the Slave holding States. This ought to be a serious warning to the Southern people, not to elect one whose principles are so fatal to our rights, and SAFETY.

3rd. Because, he is an advocate of a protective Ta-

so fatal to our rights, and SAFETY.

3rd. Because, he is an advocate of a protective Targer. "In conventions of Manufacturers at home, and in his seat in the Senate, we find him steadily approving and sustaining the odious Tariff policy, which has acted on the industry of the South so oppressively as actually to have endangered the peace and Union of these States" He voted for the Tariff act of 1828, a measure which is now characterized as "the bill of abominations;" this

FIRE CARDIANIAN

FALIBRIUM

FALIB

Resolved that the Chairman of this meeting appoint the Central Committee, and that the Central Commit-tee appoint the Committees of Vigilance in each Cap-tain's District.

[The names of the Committees will be given in our next; also, the letter of Mr. Brown to the Committee.] Hamilton C. Jones, Esq., now arose, and, after a few very pertinent remarks explanatory of the subject, of-fered the following Resolution, which was unanimous-

fered the following Resolution, which adopted:
Resolved, in the opinion of this meeting, that the nomination of Philo Whirz to the Baltimore Convention for this Electoral District, is a voluntary assumption of our political rights: not made with the knowledge or consent of one in one hundred of the free-men of this County, nor with the knowledge or approbation of one in one thousand of the freemen of this district—which he has gone on to mis-represent.

in one thousand of the freemen of this district—which he has gone on to smis-represent.

On motion—Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the two Salisbury papers, in the United States Telegraph, at Washington City, and that all the Whig papers in this State likewise be requested to publish them.

JOHN SCOTT,

JAMES MARTIN,

JOHN SCOTT,

JAMES COOK,

NATHAN CHAFFIN,

ROMERT MACHAMARA (Constants

ROBERT MACNAMARA, | Secretaries.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE Subscriber, intending to settle himself in the West, is desirous of purchasing ten or fif-teen Likely Young Negroes, for which he will pay the highest prices, in cash. He may be found, during the summer, in Statesville, Iredell County North Carolina. Letters addressed to him there will meet with prompt attention.

JOHN H. GARNER. May 28, 1835 .- t-f.

Stone Cutting.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public that he is now carrying on the above business, in all its various branches, six and a half miles South of Salisbary. He assures Gold-miners, Millers, and all interested in his business, that he will, on the shortest notice, furnish them with GOLD-GRINDERS and MILL-STONES, of the very best grit, and on cheap terms, executed in a style surpassing any other work of the kind done in this State. Also, Tomb-Stones, Window-Sills, Ocor-Sills, &c., kept constantly on hand. Mill-Stones, heretofore costing from \$35 to \$40, he will now make for \$25 or \$30. Gold-Grinders heretofore costing \$25 he will cut for \$20. Window-Sills costing \$4 for \$2. Door-Sills the same. He only asks a trial of his work—being assured that he can give the most entire satisfaction.

May 23, 1835. tion. May 23, 1835.





Patrons of Education are respectfully invited to

The Exercises will be resumed on the 1st Monday in July next. The price of Tuition per Session, (in advance,) for the Ancient Languages, Algebra, and Geometry, \$12 50. For English Grammer and Geography, \$8. Board \$7 per month. G. W. MORROW, Principal. Lincolnton, N. C., May 23, 1835. p8

BY VIRTUE of a Deed of Trust to me executed, by William B. W right, for certain purposes therein specified, I shall, on Friday, the 5th day of June near the Stell, on the premises, a Veluable Land and Mills For Sale. Grist and Saw-Mill.

Together with the Lands attached thereto; Situated on Hunting Creek, adjoining the Lands of Samuel Anderson, Esq., and others. Persons disposed to purchase such property would so well to call on Mr. Anderson, who will show it; the site is beautiful; the water abundant, and situated in a good neighborhood. The Terms of the sale will be liberal, and will be made known on the day of Sale. W. F. COWAN, Trustey. Iredell County, May 23, 1688.

my, (N.C.) to Baleigh, (N.C.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

DATURDAY at 2 o'clock, A. M. wast days by 4 o'clock, P. M.—a

WILLIS MORING,

JOSEPH L. MORING.

HALLIN ES Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

depressing and large entires to of his friends tried them, at his a perfected the mass beneficial of Ballisbury, June 14, 1834.—cf

Mrs. S. D. Pondicton MILLINER

KANTUA MAKEE FOR 188A EMBRACING

LADIET MORNING, DINING, AND EVEN-ING DRESSES. LADIES CAPES, CAPE, BONNETS, 4e., 4e.

B PRINTING.

SALISBURY HOTEL.

WHO informs his Friends, and the Public generally, that he has intely purchased of W. H. Shenghter, Engr., the Buildings, dec., which have been long occupied by him as a Hotel and adventageously known by the name of "OLD POINT COMPORT."

well management of his concern.

67 Stage Passengers are informed, that the Genat Northern and Southern Line of Stages—the Merchant's Line—Peck & Wellford Contractors, arrive at and depart from the Saliebury Hotel tri-weekly. Seats secured in all other Stages leaving Saliebury.

T. A. HAGUE.

Baliebury N. C., May 2, 1835.

—tf—

NEW DRY-GOODS STORE.

CONFECTIONARY.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Prices
the Public that he has removed his Confect
from his old stand to the opposite side of the S
a few doors South of John Marphy's Store, Main of
where he has added to his establishment a HanAmeritment of DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES, do
sisting, in part, of Cheup Culicose, Linene, Door Hats, Busnets, Suger, and Cuffee, of the best qu
a variety of Candies; Reseases, Almente, Figs, (
mets, Cigaro, Smeking Tubecco, (best quality,)
Smeff, d'e., all of which he will sell on the most
rate terms, to Cosh purchasers,

He invites all to come and examine his Stoch

He invites all to come and examine his Stock, he rices, and buy, or not, as saits them.

HENRY W. WATSON.

Salisbury, May 16, 1835.

Another New Supply

WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &C

THE Scheriber has just returned from New-York and Philadelphia with a landsome assertment of JEWELLERY and WATCHES, and will sell chooper than they can be obtained in this part of the State they consist, in part, of the following, viz:

Gentlemen's Gold & Silver Lever Ladies' Gold
Silver English, Prench, Lapine, and State.

and Swim
toe Gold Feb and Gaard Chains;
ine Gold and Plated Gaard Keys;
lated Long-limbed and Curb Chains;
liver Betre-Kniven and Tooth Pichu;
liver Ever-pointed Fourth-deproved;
lane Shell MUSIC-BOXES;
laparier Rasses—anale by Roger and Butcher;

Fine Shell MUSIC-BOXES;
Superior Ranco—made by Roger and Butcher;
Fine Pun and Puchet-Karven;
Bhell, Tuck, and Side COMIS;
Fine PISTOLS and Ranco Strape;
A fine assertment of Ear-Rings, Breast-Pine,
Finger-Rings.
Silver Thinkles, Bend and Leather Pures;
Silver Spootneles and Silver Spoons;
Steel Chains, Seals, Koys, Key-Rings, &c., &c.,

\$\(\text{C}\tau\) Old Gald and Silver will be taken in each
glowellary.

Beliebery, April 4, 1686.

HORACE H. BEARD, Tellon,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public held for in general, that orders in his line will always to thankfully received by him, and executed in the mark to

Orders from a distance will be attended a same punctuality and care as if the ore present in person.

Salisbury, May 9, 1688.—1y.

TILFORD'S

Patent Straw-Cutter.

IE SUBSCRIBER having purchased the clusive right for Making, Using, and Ven above valuable Matchine, for the Counti-ma, Iredell, and Cabarras, offers the one Formers of those Counties at a very low pright of making single Machines can be JAMES COLES.

an County, March 21, 1836.

BLANKS.

ply of BLANES



ROWAN COUNTY.

THE Subscriber interests in Priesta, and the Public Priesta, and the Public Present of OPENED' A SHOP, the house of John Stoop, See the Stage Road leading them Shillistery to Coucon the Shillistery than the Shilli from flalishery to Concord 14 miles South of Salishery and 3 miles South of Par tee's; where he in prepare to carry on the Tailoring Be-constant the most Francisco.

Rowan County, May 16, 1836.

WILKESBORO' ACADEMY.

THE Public are informed that the WILKES-BOROUGH ACADEMY is entrusted to the care of Mr. Roland Jones, whose qualifications as a Teacher of the English, Latin, and Greek Languages, and whose moral worth are attested by the most extishectory testimonials.

The salubrious situation of the place, the cheapness and excellence of Boarding, and the capacity and qualifications of the Teacher, we hope will induce a liberal patronage to this establishment.

The First Year of this institution will com-

The First Year of this institution will common on the 2nd Monday (18th) of April.

Terms of Tuition:
Orthography, Reading, and Writing pr. year, \$10.

The Sciences,
Latin and Greek, including the above
H. BROWN,
A. CARMICHAEL, JOHN FINLEY, J. VANNOY, M. CHEATHAM, J. R. DODGE, A. MITCHELL,

April 4, 1885. NECROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase LIKELY NEGROES, from ten to thirty years old, and will pay the most liberal prices in Cash.

All who have such property to sell would do well to call on him, or Mr. John Jones, his Agent.

He can be found at Mr. Slaughter's Hotel, in Salisbury, and Mr. Jones at Dr. Boyd's Hotel, in Charlotte,

The thinks it proper to say, that he is not co erned in business with Mr. James Huie, or with period in business with Mr. James Huie, or with any other person. All Letters addressed to him, or Mr. Jones, will

Saliebury, May 94, 1884. ROBERT HUIE.

Take Notice,

THAT, in three months from the date hereof, application will be made to the President and Directors of the State Bank of North-Carolina, for the renewal of Certificates for three Shares of Stock in the said Bank, in the name of Eliza Conser, (now Eliza Simonton;) said Certificates having been lost or mislaid.

WM. S. SIMONTON.

Catawba Springe, April 25, 1885.

State of North-Carolina, ASHE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—Spring Term, 1835.
Martin Gambill

Petition for a Divorce.

Tappearing, to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not within the reach of the process of this Court, and solemn Proclamation having been publicly made at the Courthouse door, by the Sheriff of said County, for the defendant to appear and answer, and she having failed: It is therefore greered by the Court, that publication he made in the Western Carolinian printed at Salishury, and the Raleigh Star, for three months, calling upon the said Nancy Gambill to printed at Salisbury, and the Kaleigh Star, for three months, calling upon the mid Nancy Gambill to appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Ashe aforemid, at the Courthouse in Jofferson on the third Morday of September next, then and there to answer or demur to said Petition, otherwise it will be heard ex-

parte and adjudged accordingly.

Witness, WILLIAM BAKER, Clerk of the mid Court, at Jefferson, the 3rd Monday in March, A. D. 1685, and in the 59th year of American Independence.

WILLIAM BAKER, Clerk.

By R. Muzchison, D. c.

April 4, 1685.—13t Pr. fee 36 75.

Bo No Co WARRICK.

BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.

TAKES this method of informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Salisbury, that he has taken a Shop a few doors below Mr. Wm. Slaughter's Hotel, where he can be found at all times, (Sunday's excepted,) ready to wait upon all whe may honor him with their calls or orders. As it has been but a very short time since he has been in several of the Northern States, for the very express purpose of completing himself in the Tonsorial art, he flatters himself that his work shall be done with as much taste and in as good style as it can be any where South of the Potomec.

Salisbury, February 21, 1835

Strayed,

PROM the Subscriber, on the 21st day of April last, Two Sorrell Minres; one three years old this Spring, very close made, with a large blass in her fice, and very thick mane and tail; her two hind ficet are white, and perhaps one of her fore feet, and has no shoes on. She was lately brought from Kentucky; and it is probable she is either trying to get back again, or is lest somewhere in the settlement. I will give a reward of THREE DOLLARS to any person who will take her up and deliver her to me, in Rowan County, two miles above Chamber's Ferry.

The other is a celt, duly one year old, with a white spot in her forehead. I will give TWO DOLLARS to any person who will take her up and deliver her to me, or send me word, as above WILLIAM S BUTNER.

Rowan County, May 2, 1835

THE THOROUGH-BRED HORSE



WILL stand the Ensuing Season at the following places in Rowan County, viz: One-third of his time at the Stable of the Mansion Hotel, in Salisbury; One-third at Mocksville, and the balance of his time at Mr. George McConsaughey's Store, twelve miles West of Salisbury. He will be Let to mares at the reduced price of \$20 the Season, payable on, or before the 16th day of Juse, 1835, at which time the Season will expire. The greatest care will be taken to prevent accidents, greatest care will be taken to prevent accidents, but the subscriber will not be liable for any that

may happen. March 21, 1835. R. W. LONG.

DESCRIPTION.

DESCRIPTION.

REFORM is a Dark Brown, fifteen hands and one inch high, with black legs, mane and tail; and considered, by the best judges of both Maryland and Virginia, to possess as many good points for a STALLION as any HORSE IN AMERICA.—Gentlemen wishing to raise fine horses would do well to ambrace this opportunity, for such a horse is rarely offered to the Public in this section of country. The following Pedigree, signed by one of the most respectable Gentleman in Maryland, is sufficient to warrant the public that Reform is of the purest blood.

Pedigree and Performance.

REFORM was got by Marylander, dam by Richmond, grandam by Ogle's Oscar, g. grandam by Grey Diomede, g. g. grandam by Hall's Union, g. g. g. grandam by Leonidas, g. g. g. g. grandam by Othello, g. g. g. g. g. grandam by Gorge's Juniper, g. g. g. g. g. g. g. grandam by Morton's Traveller, g. g. g. g. g. g. g. grandam by Col. Tasker's Selima, by the Godolphin Arabian.

Marylander, Reform's Sire, by Ruttley days

Marylander, Reform's Sire, by Ruttler, dam Marylander, Kelorm's Sire, by Kattler, dam Noli me Tangere, by Topgallant out of Castianira, Old Sir Archy's dam—Rattler by Old Sir Archy, dam by imported Robin Red-Breast, and full brother of the distinguished racers Sumter, Fly-ing Childers, and Flirtilla, the victor of the cele-brated Ariel, in a match for \$20,000 a side.

brated Ariel, in a match for \$20,000 a side.

Polly Hopkins, Jackson, and Lady Relief, the victor of the renowned Trifle, in a twenty mile race, have also descended from the same illustrious line of ancestry.

Richmond, the sire of Reform's dam, by the distinguished racer Ball's Florizel, dam by Old Diomede, grandam Wickham's Adderman Mare, who produced the distinguished race horse Tuckahoe, g. grandam by Clockfast, g. g. grandam by Wildair—thorough-bred, and from whom have descended some of the most distinguished race horses in the country.

Mr. Wickham, of Virginia, bred both Richmond and Tuckahoe.

ginia, bred both Richmond and Tuckahoe.

The following remarks are copied from Mr. J. S. Skinner's Sporting Magnzine: "He (Reform) run many fine races, generally under disadvantages as to training and management, but always with credit as a fast and honest racer. To establish his character as a race horse, it is only sufficient to remind our readers that he twice beat Ace of Diamonds, who beat him once; that he also twice beat Tychicus, who also beat him once. He run a fine race at the Central Course last Spring (of 1633) beating fine horses, viz. Columbus, Whitefoot, Floretta, and distancing Orange Boy, who afterwards beat easily the famed racera Medoc and Anvil."

Orange Boy, it will be recollected, beat Mr. Mull's gray mare, Betsy Sanders, at Salisbary, in the fall of 1832.

GEORGE SEMMES, Prince George County, Maryland 13t



WHITE-STREAK,

WILL Stand the ensuing Season at my Stable at Beattie's Ford, Lincoln County, N. Carolina, and perform service at \$10 the Season, \$15 to Insure, and \$5 the Leap; 50 cents to the groom in each case. Particular attention will be paid to Mares left with the Horse, but no liability for accidents or escapes. The Season to commence on the 1st of March, and end on the 1st of July.

PEDIGREE.

PEDIGREE.

Whitestreak was got by Lafayette, he by the imported horse Bluster, he by Orlando, a son of Whiskey, and out of a High-filter Mare, sister to Escape, by Pegasus, her dam by Squirrel; Pegasus was got by Eclipse, out of a Bosphorus Mare, sister to Grecian Princess. Orlando's dam, Emeline, was got by Highfiler; her dam by Misa Limon's Sister Mardon, by Matchem Saltrum, a son of Eclipse, out of a Calash Mare by Herod, her dam, Hersa, by Matchem Regulus, and he by the Godolphin Arabian, out of a Chesnut Mare 16 hands high by Alexander. Orlando's g. g. g. grendam by Burza, out of Rose by Sweetbriar, and own sister to the celebrated horse Macedonia. Lafayett's dam-by the celebrated horse Dunganaon, he by Medley, out of a Mark Autony Mare.

WHITESTREAK was out of Fox; she is out

non, he by Medley, out of a Mark Autony Mare.

WHITESTREAK was out of Fox; she is out of the Janus and Wildair stock, descended from the eld imported Jolly Rodger, and from the imported Mare, Mary Grey. Fox was raised by Col. R. Walker, of Virginia, who said she was a fine blooded mare of the above stock of horses.

Whitestreak run one Race, at Danville, Virginia, free for all horses, for 100 Barrels of Corn—Corn at \$4 per harrel. He DISTANCED THE FIELD at a single heat. Mr. A. J. Davis is of opinion that but few horses in the world can beat him, as to epoed—his bottom not tried.

Whitestreak is 5 years old, and 15 hands high.

HORACE A. BURTON.

February 28, 1835.

February 26, 1835.